PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of the Commissioner, which enables the appellant to infringe the rights of the appellan

PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of the y of New York, notice is bereby given to all presses having the JOHN DRISC Offic, late of the City of New York detected to the same, with woochers thereof to the smarrher, free, Nn. 806 Cherryes, in the City of New York, on or eighth day of February mest.—Dark New York, the fourth met, 1802.

DAVID BARRY, Administrator.

PURSUANCE of an Order of the Surrogate of party of New York, Notice is hereby given to all persona-time against GEORGIE W. DAWSON, there of the City of the decreased, to present the same with wordstry thereof to riber, at her residence No. 134 Cenalest, to the City of New-perior the twelfth day of Marchanest—Dated, New York, day of Sept., 1650. ENTRER DAWSON, for

PUESUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of the RELAXCE of all offset of the Stringards that are of New York molec is hereby given to all permute having girst FRANCIS A RIFP, late of the City of New York, learnfacturer, deceased, to present the earns with vouchers in the melter ideas at the office of EDWARD A. FRANCIZ, 130 Orcheolet, in the City of New York, on or before the of February next.—Dated, New York the 11th day of Aug.

MASGARETA KIPP, Executive.

WILLIAM KIPP, Executor.

PREME COURT.—HORATIO SEYMOUR
THE CALVIN EASTMAN and JEREMIAH WARD.—SumTO CALVIN EASTMAN—sir. You are hiraby summoned
wer the complaint in this action, and serves copy of your
are us as a Elizate fille, Catharague County, New-York, within
ary days after the service hereof, actionists of the day of rour

COURT—Sullivan County, es.—James you see hereby ammented and required to answer in this action, which will be filed in the office of the mary of Solivan, at Monicello in sude office of the mary of Solivan, at Monicello in sude density on the scale, which will be filed in the office of the next of Solivanian of Solivanian or of Solivanian or on the day of service, and it you fail to answer to get the day of service, and it you fail to answer the results, the phaintiff will take judgment against you here handred deliars with interest thereon from the obser, 1851, besides the cost of this action—Dated Bulllyan Co. N.Y. Nov. 29, 1893.

DIMMICK & LEGISETT, Plaintiff's Attys.

PREME COURT.-LEANDER GARDNER.

New Dork Daily Tribune. PUBLIC DOCUMENTS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR. From the Report of Mr. McClelland, the Secretary of

erior, we extract the following facts, or opinions and

The surveys of the public lands have been steadily pro-cented, and large bedies of new lands, during the year, breught into market; and the wants of the emigrant have been fully met, and choice selections offered to the hardy

he land system is founded in correct principles, and is but little medification or change. The preemption are might possibly be advantageously enlarged and ie more liberal, othing retards the growth and prosperity of the

Nothing retards the growth and prosperity of the centry more, nor inflicts greater injury upon the reddent, than the possession, by individuals or companies, of extensive uncultivated tracts of the public lands. To errect this evil, facilities should be liberally extended to be actual settler, and withheld from the mere speculator, uring the last fiscal year, 9,819,411 acres have been surged, and 10,363,891 acres brought into the market. In a same period there were sold 1,083,495 acres.

Agree.

ne same period there were sold 1,053,495 acros.
Acres.
Acres.
Acres.
6,142,330
acres with other Certificates 9.427
elected for the States as Swamp Land 1,653,253
ested for Railroads, &c. 1,447,457

. \$277,891,904 Waking ... Te which add the net profits received for lands actually 53,229,465

of being a lover, as many have supposed, by its connection with the Public Lands, has found them not only a source of revenue, but a ready means of promoting the cause of general education, and of bestowing well-carned rewards for military services.

remeral education, and of bestowing well-carned rewards for military services.

In the Territeries and new States, where many of the public lands remaid for a long period unsold, liberal grants should be made for those great highways which, to a certain extent, may be considered local in their character, though general in their influence, and not conflicting with the interests of the old States. Such a policy repays us. By adopting it the value of land is increased, and the country is rapidly populated. The Secretary proves this statement by narrating facts in the history of several rail roads and camels in different sections of the Union. This principle has been adopted and acted upon for nearly thirty years, and rince experience has shown it to be productive of so much good, no sound reason is to be perceived why it should now be abandoned. It has been of incalculable importance to the Great West, and either directly or indirectly to all the States.

Something is due the hardy pirneer, without whom the est would be of little moment, and Geverancent should be healthed to relieve him when it can be done without detriment.

Attention is particularly invited to the importance of extention is particularly invited to the importance of extentions.

est would be of little moment, and Gevernment should besinate to relieve him when it can be done without detriment.

Attention is particularly invited to the importance of extending the present land system over the Territories of Utah and New Mexico, with such modifications as the peculiar features of the country require.

The subject of the disposition of the mineral lands of California is recommended to the attention of Congress.

The officers of the Pension Office are praised for their premptness and ability. An uranal appropriation of \$250,000 is asked for the widows of officers and soldiers of the Revolution who were married subsequently to 1800. The names of 1,115 ladies are on this pension list.

The widows of the officers, non-commissioned officers, marines and mariners who served in the navy during the same period are not embraced by the act, but why such discrimination should be made cannot be well conceived. Numerous frauds have been committed under the pension laws. In perpetrating them, perjury and forgery have been frequently resorted to. A change is therefore earnestly recommended, and if any limit is fixed, of which the propriety is doubted, it should be made extended.

It has been discovered that invalid pensions have been obtained by persons who do not come within the provisions of the laws, and many, since the issue of the pension certificate, have been found without any disability whatever. To prevent this in future, and to detect such impositions, it is recommended that a law similar to that of 1819 be enacted, requiring an inamediate examination of the invalid pensioner, and a biennial examination therewer. To prevent this in future, and to detect such impositions, it is recommended that a law similar to that of 1819 be enacted, requiring an inamediate examination of the invalid pensioner, and a biennial examination therefore, but we approved surgeons.

A revision and codification of the Pension Laws is found to be necessary. The time when the pension is to commence the province of patents

During the year the Indians have been more pacific than was expected; few outbreaks have occurred and the depredations committed by those in new territories and along the routes to Oregon and California have been compara-

was especied; few outbreaks have occurred and the depredations committed by those in new territories and along the routes to Oregon and California have been comparatively small.

By kind, hamane and just treatment their condition may be improved, and the hostile feeling, so often manifested by them, and so frequently engendered by a mischievous course of conduct on the part of the whites, and the deriliction of duty of public officer may be subdued. If they cannot be conciliated, soothed, and civilized in this way, they surely will not be by coercion, oppression and lightle. Their attention should be diverted from a wild, predutery life, and if possible, directed to agricultural persuits. To give the Indian stability of character, to make him an independent, responsible morel being, should be the study of these who are intrusted with his guardianship.

The time is rapidly approaching when this must be the fixed policy of the Government, since their roaming disposition cannot be gratified or telerated much longer. Their terribuial limits are daily becoming more circumscribed, and unless they learn the arts of husbandry, their condition in a few years will be destitute and degraded, and their uttor extermination stust soon follow.

Their number, within the limits of the United States, is estimated at 200,000, of whom about 16,000 are east of the Mississippi River, principally in New York, Michigan, Wisc tein. North Carolina, Mississippi and Florida, About 110,000 are in Minnasota, and along our inner frontier to Texas; those of the Plains and Rocky Mountains are estimated at 20,000, and those in Texas at 20,000; California at 100,000; Weshington and Oregon at 20,000, and New Mexico at 45,000 and Unians under the bounty land laws has been suspended, and unless Congress expressly anthorizes it, they will hereafter be disallowed. It is questionable whether the Indians engaged in the service of the Government in any of our wars, severed, or intended to according to the tribe. They are, moreover, in a state of public,

It is estimated that there were upward of seven thousand Indians, whose military service might entitle them to bounty lands; supposing their claim to average eighty acres each, the aggregate amount would exceed 560,000

The duty of removing the remnant of the Florida In dians has been transferred to the War Department.

I concur with the Commissioner of Indian Affairs in the recommendation that the Indians be colonized in suitable locations of limited catent, and distant from white sattlements. In connection with it, a system of education, commensurate with their position and wants, should be introduced and efficiently prosecuted.

The care of the Texan and California Indians is a subject which deserves the prompt attention and speedy action of Congress.

The care of the lexal and Cantonia mains as a surject which deserves the prompt attention and speedy action of Congress.

He indorses the suggestions of Mr. Manypenny relative to lawyers: to the paternal duty of the Bureau; to the system of stock instead of cash payments; and for the establishment of storehouses in the Indian territorics, from which the agents of the Government could distribute goods and provisions equivalent to the amount stipulated in the treaties, in quantities and to individuals as needed, with such arms and amountion as might be judicious.

It is felly to attempt to conceal the fact, that under the present system, the Indian has not, far many years past, advenced in morality, integrity, or intelligence. The pictures drawn in many of the reports of his exalted condition, superior intelligence, and increasing knowledge, have been too highly colored. Much of the philanthropy and charity manifested for them has been wrongly directed. Their condition is truly deplorable.

In the act for the organization of the Territory of Washington, no provision was made for the appointment of

Except with other Certification (1997)

Bantet for Railroads, &c.

Making a total of (1997)

Making an increase in quantity sold and located with land the professional under grants and order grants of 12,231,518 acros over the previous faced year.

Begandity of load sold during the second and third quastification of the second and third quastification (1997)

Banda received therefor.

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Suntity sold second and third questers of 1933, 1937 (1998)

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Warrants have been issued in the second and third questers of 1933, 1938 (1998)

Warrants have been issued in the second second and third questers of 1933, 1938 (1998)

Making a total of 6.

There have been issued, under the Act of 31st August 1938 (1998)

Making a total of 6.

There have been issued, under the Act of 31st August 1938 (1998)

The profession of the suite function of Virginia Land Warrants, 1938 (1998)

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the Office of the Secretary of the Interior.

Inhibiting Treaties with the Indian
Tribes including Salaries and Contingent Expenses or the Indian Office, indian Agenta, &c. &c.

Valeries and Incidental Expenses in the
General District Land Offices, and expenses of the Surveying Repartment,
including Salaries of the Surveyors
General and their Cleria, and the Compensation of the Depuis Surveyors employed in executing the Public Surveys
preparatory to the lands being brought
into the market 1,041,775 00

763.835 00 Per paying Pensions under various Acts of Congress including the amount required for salaries and incidental expenses in the Patenti Office.

For delivering the sapes are of the Suprement Clients and District Courts of the University of the Unive red States &c.

For Public Bulldings and Grounds, including salary or Commissioner of Public Bulldings &c. &c.

For Expenses of Mexican Boundary Commission.

For support of the Pentientiary of the District of Columbia.

For support medical treatment, &c. of Insanc Paupers of the District of Columbia.

For support of the District of Columbia.

6,197 50 13,937,793 50 OUR WAR ESTABLISHMENT.

As we have devoted so much of our space to heavy official documents, Reports of Secretaries of the Navy, Treasury and so forth, and as our warlike operations for the past year have -Heaven be praised therefor -not been technically brilliant, we shall omit the publication of the Report of the Secretary of War, substituting simply as follows, a synopsis. For this abbreviation we presume our readers generally will be thankful.

Our army's suppositions strength is 13,821; real force, 10,417; 8,978 are detailed for frontier duty. Indian depresentations, accordingly, of no great account, and out of California, fernia and Oregon, of a local character. Some collisions have taken place, but old fashioned difficulties declining Increase of military force on the Rio Grande, deemed necessary for the sake of peace. If the army were threefold stronger the Indians would not keep quiet or give over dep-redations; so the Secretary intends to lump the troops on

the more important points.

The Secretary goes, of course, for armaments in Texas and the Pacific. Appropriations for fortifications, patching up old once and serving up new ones have either been re-fused or diminished for three years, owing to the fact of their being considered part and purcel of a system of forti 4,600 men are asked for the service of this year-and

we are happy to learn to get them together will be a tough job owing to the rewards of labor. No better test of increasing common sense need be asked than when we find men too decent to turn common soldiers. In all the countries of Eur ps where rolders abound wages are low. The deficiencies of the original numbers in the army with desections and discharges have varied from 23 to 28 per cent. The Secretary traces the desertions and so forth to the rewards of labor proving more attractive, and no incentives are held ont to the soldier for long service either in lacrossed pay, rank or privilege. The fact then, is, Mr. Secretary, that our army is the most aristocratic in the world—here the common soldier stands no chance except odd sixpences for blacking some great general's boots, while in France onehalf of the officers are chosen from the ranks. Nice Domeerney this. Ditto on the quarter-deck. Shout, Tammany Hall-wave that American flag over the free and

the brave, especially the brave!

This aldermanic treatment of the troops results in the fellowing peripatetic arithmetic. Of the 10,000 men who do up the American Eagle in our land forces, 1,200 walk off every year, their hapless enlistment being ended; 726 are sent off as wanting in bodily endurance, and 1,465 take French leave without tap of dram or the courtesies of the reason. To this must be added 330, who go where neither aword, bayonet, tomahawk, powder, neglect, sorrow or disappointment can harm them-for they die. So the vacan-cies are to the tune of 3,811 a year, and of these only 219 are made square sgain by recalistment. That is to say, over a third of the army is remolded every year. This the Secretary does not like—accordingly he recommends increased (blank) pay, with an extra increasement every five years; and promotion to the lowest grade of commissioned officers of the cloverest and best-behaved non-commissioned officers. Eppure is muore—the world does move. Our Democratic Secretary does recommend that a picked, scraped. ceratic Secretary does recommend that a pecked, accaped, licked, dried and stinking bone of preferment be thrown to the low er orders of knap-acked democracy. Again we say to Termany Hell, wave that flag, etc. We need not enam rate other little official ticklings of the mes, but finish with a word on the officers. Our Military Academy (it received a new lease with the Mexican War) is officially landed, and we do not doubt deservedly, for the fire of innovation around it keeps it in good order, and as a martial school it may be considered equal to any in the world. The exploring expeditions next follow in order; but as we presume that the correspondence which we have published during the year from such distant quarters has given our readers all they want on that head, we shall not explore the Secretary further.

One thing appears certain from the Secretary's Reportthat the big wars which make ambition virtue are at a dis-cennt, and that, if fillibustering does not involve us in con-flicts, the army will be less before it is greater, and the money thus saved will accellerate the progress of our civili zation, and augment the comforts of a happy and respected

THE TARIFF.

The following is the list of articles which have hitherto paid a duty, but which the Secretary of the Treasury now proposes to admit free:

	America	475.00
	Verba and for Madeine and Tauning 3(8,000)	47.73
		21.03
	Pocks 723 221	144,79
	Mabogany, and all Ornamental Woods and Fire	
	Mabo gany, and all Ornamental Woods and Fits 000	92.85
		17.66
		41,00
	Cochines1 414 000	44,000
	Codilla or Herop of Tow or Flax cwt 1,002,000	74,00
	Cream of Tartar 311, 100	4804,5505
	Property of Ptabless or Plate 107.000	10,000
	Winnered and Lichard	65,00
	Harters' Furs 1.627 000	152.00
	Hair	35,00
	India Rubber	63.50
	Indigo 1,221,600	120,000
	Indago 213,000	12.00
		1,750,00
		81,00
		815,00
	Raw Hides and Skins of all kinds and in all	Calcada Miles
	conditions	237,00
	Page 1902,537	50,00
	Salt	210,000
	Saltpetre and Potash	97,00
	Eaw Silk 712,000	106 00
		316 00
		427.00
	Steel Bars, Cart Shear or German	705,000
	Tin. in Plates or Sheets	36,00
		321.00
	Watches and Parts of Watches	62.00
	Zine, Spelter or Teuteneque 620,000	0.4,000
	Wines, except Champagne and adulterated	845,000
	Wines2.114.000	
	Oriem 310,000	172,00
	Sainhate of Onining	44,000
	Seedle Aufrice	179,900
	Wool worth less than 10 cents P fb 674,111	201,00
	IMPORTS FOR 1853.	
	Value	Duty
	Wonlens £27,430 904	3/4.539
	Cottons	658 337
	Childring and an analysis and a second and a second	35 834
ı		104 603
		416.831
ı		98,737
	Hemp 329 122	211,836
	Salt	147,063
	Coal 470,010	4.47.0000
	Total	317,250
	10181	Contract Contract
	[By Telegraph.]	
	[Dy relegisting]	

From Our Own Correspondent.
WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 8, 1853. The Secretary of State recommends the imposition of an The Secretary of State recommends the impostor of an advalerem duty of 100 per cent on the following imports:
Brandy and other Spirits distilled from grain or other meterial; Cordials, Absynthe, Arrack, Curacoa, Kirschen wasser, Liquers, Maraschino, Ratafia, and all other spirituous liquors, and beverages of a similar character.

Qui Vive.

		Car sass
THE SECRE	TARY'S FREE L	IST-TABLE I.
Frem Our Own Cerr	espondent. ASHINGTON, Thurse	lay, Dee 8, 8853.
Amber, Amberra, Alconogue, Amato Rancor or Orleans, Angore, Thibit and other Goat's Hair or Mobelr manufac- ford's Anisoned; Anisoned; Anisoned; Ansoned; Argol or Crude and Regulis of; Argol or Crude Tartar; Arrow Reco; Arsenle; Assardeira; Annimal Carbon and all substances used exchaively for ma- nurse; Barnunse; Barnunse; Barnunse; Barnunse; Barnunse; Barnunse; Barnunse; Barnunse; Barnunse; Conter pure	Dried Pulp: Earthen and Stone Ware: Earthen and Stone Ware: Emery in lump, not subrenised; Engraving, Etchings or Flates, bound or unbound: Extract and Decoc- tions of Logwod and other Dye- woods; Extract of Madder; Flates of the Strict Flates of, Finite; Frait, genen, ripe, dried, pressed or pickled; Fuller Zeath; Full Gressed or un- Fuller Extract or un-	Oblet, or Whow for basket-makers' use, prepared or upprepared; Palm Leaf Ummanufactured; Paring Stones, Paving and Roofing Tries and Roofing Tries and Roofing Tries and Mother of Pear; Pewer, when old and ft only to be re-manufactured; Plantaius; Polishing Stones; Pummice and Pummer Stones;

cince. Dying, Tabing or other purposes;
Barytes, Sulphate of Barytes, Sulphate of Barilla or Soda Ash. Belis, when old and Belis when old and Belis when old the composition of the transmission of the composition of th

re shiphate of Copper.

Both Cloths;
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A Eliminated Now.

In proceedings of the state of the s

Copper for sheathing Mesic and Music Paof trees is.
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Cath Live Berk, used
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Class Parks, Colling,
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Colling, QUI VIVE. MESSAGE OF THE GOVERNOR OF VIRGINIA

The Legislature of Virginia assembled at Richmond on

The Legislature of Virginia assembled at Richmond on Monday last. Each House was organized by the responsibilities of the old officer:

The Message of Governor Johnson gives an encouraging view of the financial condition of the Treasury, and congratulates the people on the successful operation of the new Constitution, especially of that feature which confers on the people the privilege of electing their judicial officers.

The aggregate cutstanding public debt on the Just of September last, the termination of the fiscal year, was \$1s.041.775. The par value of the productive investments of the State is \$5,256,171. Deduct this amount from the aggregate cutstanding debt, and we have a balance of \$5,250.775 of unproductive stocks. Subscriptions, appropriations and loans authorized by law render the State inhibit of an additional sum of \$7,750.735, which, added to the above sum of \$9,920.275, will exhibit an aggregate in debtedness and liability, over and above productive stock, of \$17.68,1914. And if we add this sam to the amount of productive stock, to wit, \$8,256.171, we will find that the grand outstanding debt and liability is \$25,937.186. Moreover, the State is subject to contagged liability for \$4,910, etc.—being the amount of subscription to companies or whose erganization no information has been received. It thus appears that the whole debt of the State, exclusive of productive lives include the amount of productive investments, amounts to \$20,581.004, or to \$25.841.95, if we include the amount of productive investments, amounts to \$20,581.004, or to thus appears that the whole debt of the State, exclusive of productive investments, amounts to \$20,381,394, or to \$48,847,566, if we include the amount of productive investment. But the smeant of unproductive debt, to wit, \$19,196,504, is small in comparison with the resources of the State. The Anditor of Public Accounts estimates the value of property in the State at \$800,000,000. The revenue to be raised for the support of Government, including the payment of interest on the entire debt, is but \$2,000,000; so that an ac velocem tax at the rate of 35 cents in the \$100 will suffice for the demand.

the payment of interest on the entire debt, is but \$2,000,000, so that an of velorem tax at the rate of 35 cents in the \$100 will suffice for the demand.

The receipts into the Treasury during the last fiscal year, including the balance on hand, were \$1,90,877, and the expenditures for the same period were \$1,726,618, fleaving an unexpended balance in the Treasury of \$188,529.

Considerable space is devoted to a discussion of the science of agriculture, which of late years has engaged the attention of Virginia to a laudable extent. A large portion is devoted to the rail loads running through the State in various directions; most of them, however, are yet incomplete. This furore rages rather high in a State which seems now first awakened to the importance of encouraging public enterprises.

now hist awakened to the importance of encouraging pub-lic enterprises.

The bigher schools and colleges throughout the com-monwealth are enjoying an unusual degree of prosperity, and in their usefulness are fulfilling the high expectations of their friends.

Deaf, Dumb and Blind Institution and the Eastern and Western Lunatic Asylums are in a creditable condi-tion and are recommended to the fostering care of the Legislature.

The Deaf, Dumb and Blind Institution and the Eastern and Western Lunatic Asylums are in a creditable condition and are recommended to the fostering care of the Legislature.

The Governor advises an appropriation of \$1,000 from the Literary Fund, which would increase the present sum to \$145,000, to be expended in the patriotic and philanthropic purpose of educating the poor children of the State, many of whom are to take our places, and upon whose virtue and intelligence most depend the stability and properties of our institutions.

The banks are in a sound and prosperous condition.

The Governor hopes that some provisions may be made which will effectually prevent the issuing, by irresponsible persons, of a worthless, irredeemable circulation. The present law is admitted to be defective. The consequence is, it is wholly disregarded.

The message states that a large increase of crime has taken place in the State since 1247. This is attributed in part to the operation of the new code, and it is suggested that the minimum term of confinement in the Penitentiary be restored to three years. The proportion of crime between whites and free negroes, it is stated, is as one to six teen. This fact, he thinks, confirms the opinion expressed in a former message, that measures should be adopted to remove the "great and growing evil" of our free negroe population. The labors of the Colonization Board are commended, but at best it is thought they can only remove the annual increase in the free negroe population, leaving the original number of 55,000 free negroes have been sent to Liberia from Virginia to Liberia 419 free blacks and slaves, at a cost to the treasury of \$5,410. Under the present law, in the first six months, two companies of emigrants consisting of 240 negroes have been sent to Liberia from Virginia—a larger number than has gone from any other State in the same time—for which \$5,000 have been drawn from the treasury, and \$5,400 likely to be appropriated in a short time. The whole number of \$6,000 only \$9,400 ha

the State of Virginia is earnestly recommended.

A large portion of the Message is devoted to a consideration of the internal improvement system of the State. It is manifest that the Governor regards the system with much favor, and anticipates from its completion the development of the vant resources of the State.

The Governor cells the attention of the Legislature to the Lemmon slave case, which excited so much interest in this city a few months since. Though the owner of the slaves, being fully paid for their loss, by private subscriptions from the liberal citizens of this city, may indomnify Mr. Lemmon, still it is no settlement of the delicate and important principle involved in the case. The Governor states that he has caused an appeal to be taken from the Court below to the Sapreme Court of the State of New-York; and since the question has been raised, he thinks it better to be settled by the highest tribunal known to our laws. Able and distinguished counsel will appear on the part of Virginia when the time comes for argument.

The Governor, after having filled eight mortal columns of closely printed matter with the narration of facts, and with grave suggestions, concludes his Message by the following rhetorical paragraph, which plainly shows that imaginative writing is cultivated to a considerable extent in the Old Dominion:

"Finally, I congratulate you upon the condition of our federal and foreign relations—nothing having occurred since your adjournment calculated to weaken the hope that the South may be permitted to enjoy a season of repose from the irrutating interference by Northern fanaticism with the subject of slavery. Every friend of this Union has cause of congratulation at the overfrow and signal rebuke which the Modition party has received within the last two years. The friends of constitutional and State rights, even in the North, have generally been triumphantly sustained. Our Northern brethren, among whom there have always been a few mon have peace of unity patriotism had brought the Kepu

ALABAMA.—The message of Gov. Collier to the Legislature of Alabama, which is of an unusual longth, gives an interesting detail of the affairs of the State.

ture of Alahama, which is of an unusual longin, gives an interesting detail of the affairs of the State.

The Governor renews his former proposition in relation to the Government lands lying within the State. These lands, he thinks, ought to be granted to the State, and be recommends the Legislature to take steps to bring the matter before Congress. If the grant were made it might be used for the benefit of works of internal improvement.

Under the head of banks, various suggestions are made, the chief of which is one to relieve the demand for change and supply the absence of small coin. The banks should be authorized, if it be the will of the people, to issue to a limited extent bills of a less denomination than five dollars. A considerable space is occupied in relation to the Pacific railroad. The plan of giving aid by the General Government, through grants of land, is approved.

The outstanding debt of the State is about \$4,500,000. The Governor notices that the credit of the State stands high, and its stock is sought for by capitalists as a safe and reliable investment.

In relation to a surplus in the National Treasury, over and above the wants of the Government, he thinks the money may be loaned with safety to railroad companies on proper security.

correct.

The Cheyennes confirm very nearly the statement of their loss in the engagement with the Pawness and other tribes, viz: seventeen Cheyennes, five Arrapahoes, two Kiowas and one hundred and seventy horses killed. They

- ITALY.

THE POPE IN THE PULPIT
ROME, Tuesday, Nov. 8, 1852.

On Sunday afternoon the Roman Forum presented a speciacle of rare interest and scenic effect. Pio None having taken a sudden resolution to hold forth to the assembled multistide, from the steps of the Church of San Guisseppi dei Faleguami, over the Mamartine Prison, whither the ancient crueifix, which has been adored there for many centuries, had just been brought back in the midst of a splendid processional train after its fifteen days sojourn in the Charch of San Carls at Corso. His Holmess was accompanied by his Court and the Cardinal Vicar, and 1906 the 19th chapter of Maithew, and dwelt forcibly about the verse: But while men slept, the enemy came and sowed "tarea among the wheat and wont his way." Without making any direct political advantage, the life of the sower, in the 19th the tares, and the conscloss insulinances with which they were sown by the issulinances, the life pass of his mind by the tares, and the conscloss insulinances with which they were sown by the issulinances, proceeding in his mind by the tares, and the conscloss insulinances with which they were sown by the issulinances, or presential in his mind by the tares, and the conscloss insulinances with which they were sown by the issulances and, representing, no death, republicanism in general; but the main tendency of his discourse was merely moral, and was delivered with extreme energy of diction and abundance of oratorical gesticulation. Indeed, the Pope's powerful voice was taxed to the utmost to convey his meaning, to the limaness congregation drawn together by so move a preaching, and, as a guard of grenadiers and Swiss kept the space clear for a considerable distance round the church, only those persons who got near the front ranks were able to appeared the expressions as well as the gestures of His Holmess took a very gloomy view of the morals of his subjects, and told them he receives but in the fallow of the Roman journal, and he delive of the Special paper of yesterday evening

CANADA.

From Our Own Correspondent.

From Our Own Correspondent.

TORONTO, Monday, Dec. 5, 1853.

I have just seen a dispatch from Lord Elgin on the trade, revenue and resources of the Province, dated August 16, 1853, which has not been published in this country. It contains some information concerning our affairs, not yet known to the public of this province. Among other striking facts, it relates that the value of Among other striking facts, it relates that the value of the imports for the first six months of the year was over fifty per cent more than for the corresponding half of 1852; being £2,811,970 10/1 (\$4 to the poun4) against £172,464 13/11. During the same period, the importation of articles paying an advalorem duty of 124 per cent., which include cotton and other manufac-tures, increased from £190,096 19/2 to £1,910,055

tures, increased from £190,096 19/2 to £1,910,055 17/3.

Of the gold region zouth of the St. Lawrence, a distance of some 60 miles from Quebec, Lord Elgin says:

"The discovery of gold at various points within it, and more particularly in the beds and banks of some of the smaller streams which fall into the river Chaudiere, has attracted attention to it of late years. The geological formation in which these discoveries have been made is held to be a prolongation of the Green Mountains of Vermont, and its strata bears a pretty close analogy to those that run through Virginia, the Carolinas, and other Southern States in which gold has been found at intervals both in veins and alluvial deposits. The gold workings in this district have been hitherto conducted on a very small seale by companies employing hired labor, and for obvious reasons it is difficult under such circumstances to ascertain what may have been the amount of the actual yield. The encouragement which the companies have met with is at any rute such as to induce them, ofter the experience of two or three sears, to continue their operations. I was unable to visit the most productive working, but a considerable quantity of gold was extracted in may presence from the graved on the bank of a small stream called Des Plantes, which runs into the Chaudiere. Whether the gold workings in Lewer Canada are likely to prove in any high degree productive, and whether, if they were to become so, it would be an advantage to the province, are questions on which I do not venture to hazard an opinion, but of the existence of that metal in very appreciable quantities in the district I visited, and over an extensive tract of country beyond it, no doubt can be entertained."

Lord Elgin expresses a doubt whether the principal mineral wealth of the Township of Lower Canada will be found to consist of auriferous deposits: copper ore, magnesia and specular oxides or iron, and other minerals, capable of economic application being found in that region; and specular oxides or iro

the Saut Ste. Marie may one day be connected by railroad:

"It is worthy of remark, that the route of the Ottawa,
the Mattawa, Lake Nipissing, and French River, is that
by which Europeans first penetrated the West. Along this
route Champlain, in 1615, proceeded as far as Lake Nipissing, and thence to the vast and tranquil inland soa to
which he gave the appropriate designation of La Mer
Douce. The Récollet tather, Le Caron, bore the Gospel
to the Huron tribes along the same track, and was followed soon after by those Jesuit missionaries whose endurance and safferings constitute the truly heroic portion
of American annals. This route has been for some time
past in a great measure abandoned for that of the St. Lawrence and the Lakes. The distance, however, from Montreal to the Georgian Bay, immediately facing the entrance
to Lake Michigan, is, via the Ottawa, about 400 miles,
against upward of 1,000 via the St. Lawregions (Saut Ste. Marie, Detroit and Niagara,) at which the
regions lying on either side of the four great lakes, Superior, Huron, Eric and Ontario, approach each other, is a
distance of about 150 miles. It is highly probable, therefore, that before many years have elapsed this route will
be again looked to as farnishing a favorable line for rail
way if not water communication with the fertile regions of
the North West."

For some time past the whole Province has been in

the North West."

For some time past the whole Province has been in a flame of speculation in lands, principally town and village lots, and in places which are to become the sites village lots, and in places which are to become the sites of towns, according to the prophetic holders of the lots. The mode of selling is by auction; and customers are seldom wanting at good, and what a year ago would have been deemed outrageously high prices. All this is produced by the railroads now being constructed. At every station, every terminus and every place where the railroad is to run, there is speculation in village lots and farm-land. No doubt the actual value of real lots and farm-land. No doubt the actual value of real estate is much increased by the railroads; but whether speculation has not sometimes overdone things is a question that the future will answer. -Within two years the selling price of town and city property in Upper Canada has increased from one hundred to five hundred per cent.

Reports from Quebec, by private telegraph, state that a large number of vessels are frozen up below the city. An emigrant vessel, the Perseverance, has been cut some fourteen weeks, and nothing has been heard of her.

L. C.

THE PLAINS.

Correspondence of The St. Louis Republican.
FORT LARARLE, Wednesday, Nov. 16, 1813.
DEAR COL.: The mail arrived last night about 9 o'clock, and I have now but very few moments to drop you a tew lines before its close. The Sait Lake mail arrived several days ago, and by it we learn the distressing and peinful intelligence that Lieut, John W. Gannison, of the Topographical Engineers, and his party of seven, men. while in camp beside Lake Sevier, about 30 miles south of Sait Lake City, were fired upon about daylight by a party of Utah Indians, (this tribe now being on terms of hostility with the Mormons and whites in general,) and he and six of his men were killed, only one escaping to tell the news in the city. Correspondence of The St. Louis Republican

and six of his men were killed, only one escaping to tell the news in the city.

Lieut. G. was on a reconnoissance for a survey of a middle route for the Pacific Railroad, and was connected with the survey of the Great Sait. Lake and Basin, and accomplished arduous duties, under the most trying victasitudes. From an intimate acquaintance with him personally, and close connection while on that survey, I always found him to be a gentleman of ripe attainments, great moral worth and piety, and universally beloved and respected by citizens and soldiers.

I dislike to make premature mention of this calamity on account of the deep distress it will carry to the hearts of an interesting family, but fear that there is little more than the shadow of a fortorn hope that the account is incornect.

are now in tears and sorrow, and have sent out against the Pewness is large war party of their tribe and Sioux. The Arrapahoes recently went on a thieving expedition against the Utahs, and found a large village encamped on

on Little Snake River, beyond the "Middle Fock" and

on Little Snake River, beyond the "Middle Fork" and Platte River, between Savery's Fock and Bitter Cotton wood Fork of Green River. They discovered the village in the daytime, and as soon as everything was quiet in the village at night they commenced collecting the horses, and by daylight had succeeded in clearing the village of every one. They then started them on the run, loaving the Utahs helpless, and are now close behind the Laranie neountain, with too head of horses. This is a very great "koo," and rather puts their Cheyenne and Sioux friends in good spirits.

The difficulties between the Mormon people and the Green River traders I have not yet been fally informed of, and de not wish to make an impartial statement. I medical himself seriously aggreeved and isjured, ho will make such facts as he is possession of public. It is quite certain that a company of men ordered out from the valley took several prisoners, who are now confined to hard labox, in chains, in the valley—shot one man—drove off a number of cattle and horses into the valley—took possession of Bridger's Fort and effects—and taxed one person \$2,000 in lieu of taking him a prisoner. These facts I have from a Mormen, and learn that they were done on account of sandry misdemeanors, and a violation of the right of forry privileges on Green River. I do not pretend to judge of the matter, and do not wish to preindic the union of any one, but let the facts be properly or officially placed before the public.

A very murderous combat took place some time since near or at Bridger's Fort. Two cooks, disagreeing about the manner of cooking certain meats, from severe and abusive language came to blows, when one of them drew his pixel and shot the other in the breast, just below the heart. The latter feeli, then arising, drew his batcher kniff and stabbed his opponent three times through the heart, when both fell almost immediately beside each other and died. This is rather a singular made of terminating difficulty, but it is the short of mathed in vogue i

LUCY STONE IN INDIANA.

ondence of The N. Y. Tribune. NEA DELL, Tuesday, Dec. 1, 1853. Lucy Stone has been blessing the Wabash Valley by her presence and lectures. She gave four at Lafay-ette, to the very great satisfaction of the citizens, duc-tors, lawyers, ministers, and "the people," all com-out to hear and listened with delight and edification to

the end—

Many who "came to seed remained to pray"

The two last evenings the meetings were held in the Court-House, which, to the credit of the citizens be it said, was offered free.

The great cause of Human Rights was explained and enforced with cloquence, and listened to with delight—thousands of generous hearts have been stirred, and hely vows rentiered, pledging anew to life and labor in the work of the times—Woman's Equality and Human Redemption. Redemption.

This is an important chapter in "The Gospel of the

"New Age."

New Age."

She returns to Indianapolis, and from there to Terre
Haute—thence to Louisville and Evansville and porhaps to St. Louis.

May God's good angels attend her.

PROGRESSION.

CHOLERA IN NEW-ORLEANS.
From Our Own Correspondent.

York to defective ventilation, bad food, filth, and a general neglect of the ordinary sanitary measures requisite on such occasions.

Dr. H. reports that the mortality among immigrants occur chiefly among infants and aged persons, "who are un"able, from their delicate organization and feeble vitat "powers, to bear the privations and hardships fheident to "a long sea voyage.

The Quarantine regulations at Forts Jackson and St. Phillip are still continued. There are accommodations for some six hundred immigrants at these places.

Our papers this morning contain a long report from the efficers of the Jackson Kaliroad. It is certainly a more favorable report than the public expected, and will be the means of giving increased confidence to the stockholders. A promise is made that on the first day of July next that a daily train of cars shall be running the distance of fifty open miles, to the State line. The Associated Press this morning all publish late and interesting news by the "Southern Telegraph line," and have obtained another very decided victory over The Picayasa.

The True Delta, of our city, has made very serious charges against the proprictors of The Picayasa.

The True Delta, in the court, I have no doubt they frequently lose friends by their independent editors that can be found in the country. I have no doubt they frequently lose friends by their independent course—yet they are honest in purpose, and always in the right. The paper is in a very prosperous cendition, and, since they came out in their new dress, present the neatest paper in the South. They have a reputation for doing the best job printing in the city, and have a monopoly of the business. They probably do twenty dollars of work to any other papers one.

Western produce is arriving in large quaulities, and

pers one.

Western produce is arriving in large quantities, and prices have declined. Sales of Mess Pork have been made to day at \$10 80. Bacon is very dull of sale; prime sides have been sold at 6) to 6) ets.; shoulders, 6) ets. Lard is declining; sales this morning, in bbis, at 9) ets. Whisky.

declining; sales this morning, in bbis., at 94 cts. Whisky. 25 cents.

Our Banks take all the good sixty day paper which of fers, and money is easy when persons have the paper to obtain it, but many of our dry goods and grocery merchants complain that they cannot obtain money or paper from their country customers in payment of debts which matured in October and November.

The yellow fever having prevailed in most of the towns in Mississippi and this State, has had an injurious effect upon the business of all the merchants, and many of our best country customers, who have never been known to let their paper lay over, have been obliged to ask for an extension of six and twelve months. Some bonases in the river towns, who have always sold from \$10,000 to \$20,000 worth of dry goods, boots and shoes, &c., in the month of October, say that their sales this year have not reached over \$100 or \$200 during the month of October, and that their sales this month (November) are not one half what they were last year at the same time. As a general thing, those persons who usually make their purchases in the fall, and have not been able to do so this year, will do without the goods, and it will teach them that prudence and economy which in future will be ressembered. There will be heavy stocks of dry goods to lay over this season.

Convicted.—At Salifiest, Canada, a young woman who-had been courted by a mopus of a fellow for four long years to little purpose, got sick of that sort of fun, and married a more enterprising suitor who presented himself. Mopus opened his eyes and sued her for breach of promise. The jury, composed of men who had hearts beating under their juckets, returned a verdict of "served him right."

College of Arkassas.—The number of students now in attendance at the Arkansas College at Fayutteville, Ark., is 132.

Calcined and other Licherge:

Calcined and Madder, ground, and Magnatez Madder, ground, and Magnatez M fications. That they form may such thing the Secretary